

## Present Tense

### Present Continuous/Progressive Tense

The present continuous is mainly used to express the idea that something is happening at the moment of speaking. It also describes activities generally in progress (not at the moment). Another use of the tense is to talk about temporary actions or future plans.

#### Uses of Present Continuous tense:

- It is used to talk about actions happening at the moment of speaking.

**Example.**

Yuri is talking with her friends.

- It is also used for activities continuing only for a limited period of time.

**Example.**

I am riding a bike to get to work because my car is broken.

- It is used to talk about something that takes time to complete.

**Examples.**

Markova is studying hard to become a doctor.

- It is used to show that something is planned and will be done in the near future.

**Example.**

He is flying to London in September.

- It is used for expressing tendencies or trends.

**Examples.**

Our country is getting richer.

The internet is becoming less of novelty.

- It expresses irritation or anger over somebody or something in the present with adverbs such as: always, continually or constantly.

**Example.**

Sarah is always asking stupid questions.

I don't like them because they are always complaining.

## Sentence Structure of Present Continuous Tense

**Structure of Simple Sentence: Subject + am/is/are + (1<sup>st</sup> form of verb or base verb + ing) + Object**

**Note:** ‘am’ is used with subject ‘I’. ‘is’ is used with ‘he, she, it and 3<sup>rd</sup> person subjects’. ‘are’ is used with ‘they, you and plural subjects’.

**Positive/Simple Sentences:**

He is playing in the hall.	She is taking care of her health.
It is Sleeping on the sofa.	They are getting late for school.
We are speaking good English.	You are telling a story.
I am watching T.V.	Julia is going to school.

**Structure of Negative Sentence: Subject + am/is/are + not + (1<sup>st</sup> form of verb + ing) + Object.**

**Note:** ‘am’ is used with subject ‘I’. ‘is’ is used with ‘he, she, it and 3<sup>rd</sup> person subjects’. ‘are’ is used with ‘they, you and plural subjects’.

**Negative Sentences:**

He	Is not	Playing in the hall.
She	Is not	Taking care of her health.
It	Is not	Sleeping on the sofa.
They	Are not	Getting late for school.
We	Are not	Speaking good English.
You	Are not	Telling a story.
I	Am not	Watching T.V.
Jack	Is not	Going to school.

**Structure of Interrogative Sentence: Am/is/are + Subject (1<sup>st</sup> form of verb + ing) + Object?**

**Note:** ‘am’ is used with subject ‘I’. ‘is’ is used with ‘he, she, it and 3<sup>rd</sup> person subjects’. ‘are’ is used with ‘they, you and plural subjects’.

**Interrogative Sentences:**

Is	He	Playing in the hall?
Is	She	Taking care of her health?
Is	It	Sleeping on the sofa?
Are	They	Getting late for school?
Are	We	Speaking good English?
Are	You	Telling a story?
Am	I	Watching T.V?
Is	John	Going to school?

**Note:** For ‘he’, ‘she’, ‘it’, helping verb is used, for ‘I’, “am” is used and for ‘they’, “are” is used in the sentences of present continuous tense and “ing” is added with the verb.